## EXHIBIT 10

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE

MICROSOFT CORPOR	RATION, Plaintiff,	)	
v.		)	CASE NO. C10-1823JLR
MOTOROLA, INC.,	et al., Defendants.	)	SEATTLE, WASHINGTON May 7, 2013 TELEPHONE CONFERENCE
MOTOROLA MOBILITY, LLC, et al.,			
v.	Plaintiffs,	)	
MICROSOFT CORPORATION, )			
	Defendant.	)	

VERBATIM REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS
BEFORE THE HONORABLE JAMES L. ROBART
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

## **APPEARANCES:**

For the Plaintiff: ARTHUR HARRIGAN

CHRISTOPHER WION

SHANE CRAMER
DAVID PRITIKIN
ANDY CULBERT

For the Defendants: RALPH PALUMBO

PHILIP McCUNE BRIAN CANNON ANDREA ROBERTS

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disclosures. And at page 27 and 28 of that document, the last two pages, we make the statements that I just described with regard to the Marvell and Google issues, basically saying that if the license had been granted, as we believe it was required under either of those, that would have avoided the fees -- some of the fees that we are claiming. Those elements of damage are no different from the fees that we are otherwise claiming that, obviously, the court has already held were properly disclosed.

THE COURT: Well, my problem with that is, that just opens up a black hole in that we're then going to get into the question of the Marvell license, which was covered in part at trial by, I think it was general counsel for Marvell, and it was certainly the subject of discovery in regards to MPEG LA, which was done at the last minute on a rushed basis.

How do we not have that swamp what is intended to be a breach of contract and damages case?

MR. HARRIGAN: Well, Your Honor, first of all, what I think I'm saying here is that since this motion is based upon the failure to disclose the damages arising from these breaches, there is no difference in the damages, based on these two items. And as you know, you know, the Google issue didn't even become real until May of 2012, and the Marvell issue, which has, obviously, as you say, been the subject of testimony. So I think that those two are fairly in the case.

And, you know, one of the things that we are actually thinking that might be appropriate here is, at some point in the not too distant future, at least when the court decides whether this is going to be a jury trial or not, that we have a conference and talk about how the trial can be structured so as to get it over with in the time prescribed. And I think that we can figure out ways, to the extent these issues need to be addressed, get them addressed in a short limitation.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Cannon, may I hear you, please?

MR. CANNON: Yes, Your Honor. It's news to me that the Marvell theory and the MPEG LA theory are not really damages theory. They're more of an offset theory. I think, as Your Honor noted at the outset, these are new theories and it is a new computation that Microsoft is offering here in terms of how to calculate the damages from the alleged breach.

So I think Your Honor was correct to compare the disclosures and the response of the interrogatory and leave it at the MPEG LA and the Marvell issue, since they didn't appear in the record until recently. And so it's on that basis that Motorola feels the new theory and new computation and new ways to look at damages should have been disclosed before.

MR. HARRIGAN: And just one further comment, Your Honor.

Really, the Marvell issue is an effort by Microsoft to get a license via another method, which, obviously, hadn't been granted would, you know, cut off whatever damages arose from not having a license, including attorneys' fees. And it's certainly no mystery to anyone what the facts are surrounding that, and all we would be intending to do at trial is to say, you know, at our request Marvell asked for a license, and they were essentially given the same royalty demand based on the laptop price that we're claiming is a breach.

THE COURT: All right. Well, the court's ruling on this is as follows:

I am going to permit that as an argument in support of the identical damages that would have been presented anyway. It seems to me that both of those subjects were brought up and discussed as part of the underlying trial on RAND rates, and therefore the parties should not need to do any additional discovery. And since you're not asking for any additional damages, I'm not sure that there is any prejudice in this matter.

In terms of an answer on jury or nonjury, we're going start working on that in the near future.

In the meantime, I would hope that you will concentrate your efforts in regards to getting your discovery done. It